Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 14

STATEMENT AND REPORT OF WILLIAM LEARY, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from 1st of January, A. D., 1859, till 1st of January, A. D., 1860.

1859. DR.		Dolls. Cts.
To balance on settlement,		23 74
Cash from Wm. Manspeaker for corn,		75
John J. Luther,	"	44
Wm. Schaffer,	"	87½
D. Gardner,	"	43
J. Horton,	"	1 75
D. Washabaugh,	"	87
Isaac Mengel,	"	87
Wm. Boher,	"	87½
R. Montgomery,	"	43
V. Fredrick,	"	5 62½
Rev. Thos. Heyden,	"	1 75
J. Smith,	"	1 75
Mrs. Brown,	"	43
G. Wilson,	"	1 31
J. Bollinger,	"	1 31
R. Montgomery,	"	1 31
J. Hall,	"	87½
R. Gates.	"	87½
C. Herring for flour,		87½
J. Hall, for corn,		87½
G Stodenour,	"	50
James Davis,	"	1 50
C. Herring,	"	50
Wm. Schaffer,	"	1 60
G. W. Rupp,	"	87½
Sundry persons,	"	10 26½
Wm. Thompson,	"	87½
J. Reighart,	"	1 75
C. Herring,	"	1 80
P. Little, rye,		87½
R. Gates, corn,		43
J. Wilson, rye flour,		1 00
J. Border, rye,		1 25
Jno. Hafer, corn,		1 75
D. Stivers.	"	2 62½
Rev. S. Yingling,	"	1 56
A. J. Sansom, rye,	"	2 50
J. C. Kiser,	"	1 25
Wm. Bowles, cow pasture,		3 00
Jno. Cessna, rye chop,		4 37½
		$90 04½

CR.

By amount paid Jno. Mowry, for land,		2 76
Mrs. Irvine and W. Herring, toll,		1 62½
Bringing pauper from New Grenada,		3 12½
T. Davis, shearing sheep,		2 94
Isaac Diehl, potatoes,		6 00
S. J. Way, express freight,		75
S. Smith, broom,		31¼
Jno. G. Minnich, vinegar,		87½
H. Barley, beef,		1 12½
D. Shuck, fish,		75
Mrs. Bowles, undershirts for pauper,		1 00
P. O. Stamps,		25
Jno Mulnix straw,		25
J. T. Gephart, "		75
Josiah Edwards, altering stock,		96
C. Colfelt, timber,		5 50
T. Davis, bran,		37½
T. Bruce, making rails,		1 00
D. Dibert, flour,		7 00
I. Mengel, lumber,		25
Jos. Beegle, seed potatoes,		87½
F. Mench, trimming grape vine,		1 00
P. Clark, home made thread,		50
Mrs. Wallace, hops,		1 12½
T. Bruce, making rails,		2 00
H. Schaffer, potatoes,		7 50
H. Beegle, straw and oats,		2 12½
D. Shuce, lime,		50
C. Herring, vinegar,		25
Jno. Hafer, whiskey,		1 00
A. Mowry, upsetting axe,		25
M. Diehl, straw,		1 38
S. D. Broad, medicine for A. White, pauper,		50
Sundry persons, dried fruit,		2 45
Jno. Hafer, wine for Rosy Norman pauper,		25
C. Stoner, mutton,		1 00
I Earnest, hauling paper to Bloody Run,		50
Jacob Semler, coffin boards,		68
H. Moore, rye,		2 20
J. L. Lessig, lime,		80
J. Remby, building oven,		5 00
J. Beegle, rye,		1 00
Esq. Oldham, issuing order,		50
D. Price, altering stock,		50
Joshua Mower, work,		50
Expenses to coal bank,		2 33
Mrs. Deffibaugh, soap fat,		1 40
Mrs. Wallace, hops,		1 00
A. Robbins, potatoes,		37½
Expenses in hauling coal,		1 50
G. Smith, balance on land,		1 25
H. Potter, halter,		25
D. Dibert, apples,		37½
Expenses in hauling coal,		1 50
I Mengel, cherry board,		20
		$81 79¼
Balance,		8 24¾
		$90 04½

STATEMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE MILL FROM JANUARY 1st. 1859, TILL JANUARY 1st, 1860.

DR.

Amount of Toll Grain brought in by the Mill, as per montbly reports,

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckwheat.
	286¼	246	61½	45
Bought of				
M. Ritchey,	28½			
A. Schafer,	32½			
S. Imler.	13			
H. Sill,	40			
I. Imler,	2½			
Leasure,	20			
H. Moore,		10		
B. Miller,	6			
J. T. Gephart,		15		
J. Beegle,		12		
H. Hankleroad,	5			
S. Reighart,	21			
H. Diehl,		19½		
	465	302½	61½	45

CR.

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for work done in repairs to Mill, house &c.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckwheat.
Amount used in Poor House,	445	115	40½	20½
Horse feed,		137½		
Beef and Hog feed,		10	11	
Sold sundry persons,	4	31½	14½	2
	449	294	66	22½
Remaining in Mill,	16	8¼		22½
	465	302½	66	45

[There were also brought into the Mill, in tolls, 29 lbs. of mixture, of which 5½ lbs. have been used for feed, leaving 23¼ lbs. in the Mill.]

List of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan., 1859, till 1st of Jan., 1860.

1859.	Admitted	Discha'gd	Escaped	Deaths	Births	Children bound out	Males remaining	Females remaining
January	4	1	2				31	24
February	2	2					32	23
March	1	3					31	22
April	3	2		2	1		30	24
May	5	3		2	1		31	24
June	3	3		1			31	23
July		3		1			27	23
August	1			1			27	22
November				2			23	22
September	2	1		2			27	22
October				2			25	22
December	1			1			22	23
	22	18	2	14	2		331	274

Making an average of 50 per month, of whom 2 are colored. There are also 3 who are blind, 10 insane, 5 confined to bed. There are also 2 out door paupers who are not included in the above, 767 wayfaring paupers were provided with board, lodging &c., of whom 453 were Germans, 207 Irishmen, 68 Americans, 17 Englishmen, 8 Frenchmen, 8 Scotchmen, 3 Italians, 2 Welchmen, and 1 African.

STATEMENT of the produce of the Farm and Garden from Jan. 1st, 1859, till Jan. 1st, 1860.

308	Bushels	Ears of corn
165	"	Oats
26	"	Buckwheat
312	"	Potatoes
18	Tons	Hay
12	Loads	Cornfodder
2	"	Pumpkins
20	Bushels	Turnips
18	"	Onions
2	"	do Small
16	"	Tomatoes
4	"	Beans
20	"	Beets
2100	Heads	Cabbage
2	Barrels	Cucumber Pickles
17	"	Soft Soap
20	Pounds	Hard "
147	"	Wool
388	"	Veal
1541	"	Beef
3586	"	Pork
544	"	Lard
128	"	Tallow
190	"	Butter
6		Calf Skins
8		Beef Hides

LIVE STOCK ON FARM.

2 Head of Horses	7 Cows
2 Heifers	54 Sheep
3 Brood Sows	23 Shoats

FEED FOR STOCK.

10 Tons Hay	1 Load Cornfodder
2 Loads Short Straw	75 Bun. long Straw
50 Bushels Oats	10 Bus. Ears Corn
32 Bus. Rye	

Articles manufactured in House by matron. 45 shirts, 21 women's dresses, 13 children's dresses 17 chimises, 16 woman's sacks, 5 round jackets, 15 sheets, 21 pr. men's pants, 19 pair of men's socks, 5 pr. men's drawers, 1 men's vest, 14 women's stockings, 15 shrouds, 17 women's aprons, 9 bed ticks, 12 bolsters, 22 sheets, 2 quilted skirts, 11 comforts, 10 pillow slips.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of January, 1859, till the 1st of January, 1860, and find the same correct.

As witness our hands, this 1st day of January, 1860.

JOHN AMOS, [SEAL.]
GEORGE SMOUSE, [SEAL.]
JOHN KEMERY, [SEAL.]

ATTEST:
Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., Clerk.
March 30, 1860

To Parents and Guardians,

THE

TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perrysville station.

TERMS:

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance,	$75 00
Washing, per dozen,	35
Lessons on Piano or Guitar, according to length,	$16, $20 or $25 per Sess.
Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time,	4, 5 or 6 "
Drawing or Flower Painting	10 to 15 "
Ancient or Modern Languages, *each*,	10 "
When fire is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil,	8

Seats in Church Free.

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office. REV. W. G. E. AGNEW,
March 23, 1860.–2m Principal.

Notice to Collectors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors of 1860 —that their duplicates must be settled by the February Court of 1861. Those whose duplicates are settled at that time will be allowed six-per cent for collection, and all neglecting this notice will be pushed immediately after that time. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS,
March 9, 1860.–c Clerk.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note given by Abraham Skelly and payable to John L. Hill, for $125,00, due on the 1st April 1861, as said Note has been pledged to the subscriber. GEORGE TROUTMAN.
March 23, 1860.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec. 9, 1859.

Disorganization and Disunion.

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 24, 1860.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. MCPHERSON said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: A parliamentary contest, the most extraordinary in our annals, has recently closed. During its existence, it attracted the attention, and finally awakened the anxiety, of the country. At its termination, every patriot heart felt glad. In its origin, progress, and issue, it challenges the study of those who wish to understand the real position and animating spirit of parties, the capabilities and dangers of our system, the tendencies of events, and the nature of the moulding influences which surround our institutions.

The contest, which has been already noticed in Europe to the disparagement of the republican form of government, was not an ordinary party movement, indicating nothing, and wisely forgotten as soon as made. It was not accidental, purposeless, unmeaning. It was not an isolated fact, coming one knows not whence, pointing one knows not whither. On the contrary, it was a concerted scheme, had a congenial origin, and pointed to a desired result. It was a political demonstration of the very highest significance. It came in a natural succession of events. It was one of a chain, the threats of disunion in the contingency of Fremont's election in 1856, made by Democratic leaders, and their subsequent endorsement of lawlessness, crime and bloodshed, which prevailed in Kansas, as a result of a like violent, arbitrary, reckless, and revolutionary policy on the part of the Democratic party, being the immediate antecedent links; all these developments being symptomatic of the loathsome and deep-seated disease which has stolen the beauty from the life of the Democratic party, and is now destroying the life. It was a genuine growth; a natural outcrop; a legitimate and necessary result of the ideas and principles lately infused into the Democratic party—ideas and principles which have completely changed its character, and transformed it into a mere machine for factionists to handle in their war with the Government and the interests of the people. Neither was it the work of unknown or uninfluential men. It was coined in the brains of prominent officials, approved by the leaders of an organized party, and carried out with the system, energy, and determination of men in earnest—its marked characteristics, distinctive features, peculiar nature, striking developments significant surroundings, constituting it one of the most remarkable and suggestive indications of the day.

IT STANDS ALONE.

In almost all respects, it was without parallel—In duration only, was it exceeded by that of 1855–'6, which can, in no other respect, be compared.—*Then* there was no resort to parliamentary strategy, to prevent efforts to elect a Speaker, and more votes were taken in one week than, this session, were taken in six weeks. There was no persistent speech-making for the same purpose; there was no factious interposition, by a minority, to prevent the majority from performing the first duty imposed upon them by the Constitution and the laws; there was no defiant declaration of treasonable purpose to break up the Government the moment the administration of it passes from present hands; there was no organized movement directed towards a dissolution of the Congress, without a discharge of its functions. In one word, *then*, there was no incipient treason.

ITS NATURE AND EFFECT.

I have endeavored to view this subject calmly, fairly, and impartially. I have looked at it in the light of the various excuses by which it is sought to justify or palliate the course of the Administration party, and my conviction is firm that, notwithstanding the approval given it by high officers of State, it was not only in violation of the Constitution and of parliamentary and statute law, but was factious and revolutionary in character. During it, there was resort by them to means unusual and unheard of; there were purposes announced incompatible with the safety of the people, the peaceful performance of duty by their Representatives, and the stability of the Government; and there were precedents set of the most alarming and fearful character, which, if followed, will place it in the power of fifty members wholly to prevent the organization of any future House; thus making its existence a matter of sufferance, and the Government as feeble as the old Confederation which it supplanted.—Nothing can save us from this perpetual danger but the enactment of a law, of which I am glad to see notice has been already given, by which these revolutionary precedents will be nullified, a future turbulent and disorganizing minority will be disarmed, the majority principle preserved, and the rights of majorities secured against all possible combinations.

THE LAW AND ITS OBLIGATION.

Let the facts bear testimony! We met on the 5th day of December in pursuance of law, whereupon the names of members elect were called by the Clerk of the last Congress. On motion, it was resolved, according to immemorial usage, that the members proceed to elect a Speaker. This was clearly the first duty; and the motion was unanimously agreed to. The Constitution confers upon the members of the House of Representatives the power to choose their Speaker and other officers; and the act of Congress of 1789, the first on the statute book, provides that he shall be chosen; that the oath of office shall be administered by one member of the House to the Speaker, and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk, "previous to entering on any other business." Thus the organization of the House, by electing a Speaker and Clerk, is made a condition precedent to entering on any other business, and is the first and essential step. No member is at liberty to disregard this duty. No one can do so without infidelity. And all are bound to perform it *at once*; or, failing in that to use all practicable means to effect it at the earliest possible moment. No one can be justified in interposing the least obstacle to the performance of this duty by the House. Tried by this test, how stand the parties?

THE MEANS USED TO KEEP UP DISCORD.

After one vote for Speaker had been taken without result, an Administration member introduced a resolution of an extraordinary character in violation of parliamentary law and practice and in contravention of the act of 1789—a resolution which, if adopted, would have been inoperative, which hence had no practical value and could not in any manner have facilitated the organization; and which was so objectionable in its terms that at the conference of representatives of the three anti-Republican elements of the House—the Administration party, the South Americans, and a portion of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats—held on Sunday, January 8, in pursuance of an arrangement publicly made in the House, with the avowed purpose of securing a union of their votes to defeat Mr. Sherman, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the withdrawal of the resolution, and substitution of another, differing much in phraseology and spirit. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Administration party forced the House to adjourn on the first day without a second vote for Speaker. On the next day, a substitute for it was offered, when, after a debate, it was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, that the House might proceed to elect a Speaker.—This was lost by a tie vote—*all the Administration members voting in the negative.* Thereupon, they claimed unlimited freedom of debate, and denied that there was any power in the body to stop it. Points of order and other complications of the question were made and withdrawn, as the exigencies of debate suggested. They spent whole whole weeks in making mischievous and incendiary speeches, which, intemperate in the highest degree, caricatured the principles held by this side of the House, and were intended to arouse sectional animosities, and intensify alarm, that miserable partisan purposes might be promoted. They objected to a resolution proposed by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Morris,] that no debate be allowed until after the election of Speaker. They refused to make an arrangement for having at least one vote for Speaker each day; again, they objected to a resolution providing for three votes daily; and for a time they even turned a deaf ear to the feeling appeal of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Clemens,] who, in feeble health and wearied with long sessions, desired a settled understanding on the subject, that he might know when his presence was necessary, and when he might retire from the floor.

When not ready to speak, being unwilling to vote, they make dilatory motions, and thus compelled an adjournment. They refused to permit the offering of a resolution to limit each debater to thirty minutes, and one speech on pending question, until all desiring had spoken. They threatened to remain in session until March 4, 1861, rather than allow the adoption of the plurality rule, which was twice adopted under like circumstances, is recognised in the rules of the House and in all popular elections, and which for weeks appeared to be the only escape from the entanglement. At first, they appeared willing to permit a vote to be taken upon the rule, and announced the result. Then they made that contingent upon the House voting on the resolution offered the first day. Then they declined to say that if the latter were voted on, they would agree to vote upon the former. And, finally, they declared that it never should be voted upon; and that, to prevent it, resort would be had to every parliamentary means at command. Not content with declaring this purpose, which, in the existing condition of things, seemed tantamount to absolute prevention of organization, form and substance were given to this threat by fifty-eight of them signing a paper pledging themselves to each other to act together in resisting, by *all* parliamentary tactics, strategy and means, known to the Constitution and the law, the adoption of the plurality rule.

The full force of this will be better understood when it is stated that fifty men, thus banded together, a unit for purposes of disorganization, can, by resorting to the endless chain of dilatory motions to adjourn, to adjourn over, to be excused from voting, &c., on all which, constantly repeated, they could call the yeas and nays, effectually and forever prevent the election of a Speaker, the passage of a bill, or the transaction of an item of legislative business.

Such a combination was made on the Administration side, and its nature and terms, and their purpose to persist in it, openly proclaimed upon the floor. This conspiracy contemplated three things; to prevent a vote being taken on the plurality rule; to prevent its adoption; and to prevent the election of a Speaker under it. It was made by a minority in the House, who, by these anti-constitutional methods, proposed to prevent the majority from adopting such rules as would rescue the House from its condition of embarrassment. It was an attempt of a minority to coerce the House into their line of policy; to introduce force into our system—the last desperate resort of those bent on ruining if no longer permitted to rule.

Let me say that *all* the Administrationists did not enter into this conspiracy. Several, it was stated, refused to do it; and it was further stated, that no Northwestern Democrat had signed it. I have no doubt this is true. More might have been said—that no Northern Democrat had taken this bold step. But I do not recollect a single occasion, after it became known that this factious and revolutionary combination existed, on which any of the Northern Democracy refused to vote under the leadership of the very gentlemen who admitted the existence of the compact, and were in the act of fullfilling it.

It must not be understood that the Administration party refused to permit any votes for Speaker to be taken. They were too sagacious for that. When it was known to be safe, they were willing to amuse themselves, flatter each other with cheap compliments, and, above all, satisfy the country, as the phrase goes. During the first week, they allowed three votes to be taken; during the second, seven; during the third, when there were hopes of an Administration combination with other parties, eleven; during the fourth, when these hopes had disappeared, three; during the fifth, five; during the sixth, five; during the seventh, none; during the eighth, five; and during the ninth, five; in all, fourty-four votes in forty days of actual session. In 1855, there were over one hundred and thirty votes taken in the same period.

Of course, only factious means could have produced such results. When the contest was in its earlier stages, and before the worse steps were taken, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. COBB,] admitted that the prevention of votes, raising frivolous points of order, making dilatory motions, and discussing every proposition with unlimited freedom, both as to time, range of thought, and frequency, were factious; but there is scarcely a parliamentary word which can truthfully characterize the policy of the Administrationists, when it ripened into organized conspiracy. The early course was factious; the later, revolutionary. The non-organization of the House is of itself a revolutionary act, and so admitted to be by the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. STEWART,] involving disturbance, clogging, stoppage of the whole machinery of Government. It is not revolution completed, but that is only because of the limited power of the parties conspiring. Yet we were repeatedly and most positively assured that, except the House were organized in the manner they preferred, it never should be organized, no matter what the consequences; and constant proofs of this purpose were spread upon the records, and sent forth to the people. By whom, and how, was this done?

WHO WERE THE CONSPIRATORS?

I have not been able to find, upon the records, that declarations such as have been adverted to were made by any gentlemen except those who are members of the Administration party, or, being outside of all political organizations, habitually vote with it. And, except one South American, the fifty-eight signers of the mutual pledge are exclusively members of the Democratic party, or gentlemen who co-operate with it, and certain of them are recognised leaders.

It is in no spirit of exultation that I state these unquestionable facts. On the other hand it is with deep regret that I am compelled to believe that the great Democratic party—that party which has been, for more than a quarter of a century, the controlling interest in the Republic; which was founded by great men to accomplish good purposes; which has impressed itself most forcibly, and generally beneficiently, upon the history of the country, and through it upon the world; which has linked its name with some grand achievements, and which has had upon its roll patriot statesmen, eloquent orators, accomplished scholars, and gallant soldiers—has degenerated into an organization, whose leading spirits, if sincere in their enunciations, are enemies of the Government, and, if insincere, are bad men, who add to the guilt of hypocrisy a recklessness which is well-nigh impious.

THEY ARE ALREADY REBUKED.

Sir, gentlemen on the other side of the House do not realize the position they have deliberately assumed, if they suppose that the American people do or can approve it. This nation is not prepared to commit self-destruction. Nor will it permit misguided, impulsive, rash men, who happen to be their Representatives, to destroy what they are chosen to uphold; to violate what they were elected to defend. The shocking sentiments uttered on the other side have already received the condemnation of the people—that great tribunal of America, to whose judgment all political questions are referred.—All over the Southern country, the voice of reason is heard above the din of madness; and flippant demagogues are warned of their impotency to perform their self-assumed task of preparing the public mind for disunion. The press, and the people through mass meetings and their local Legislatures, unite to reprobate the crime, and warn those drifting towards its commission. All over the North there is but one sentiment. It pervades all parties; penetrates all communities; fills all hearts. That sentiment is:

THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR NATIONAL UNION,

against all foes, foreign and domestic. I have said this sentiment pervades all parties. For this reason it is, that, whilst Northern Democrats in Congress have been comparatively unconcerned about the general course of their Southern allies on this vital question, the leaders at home, who have had occasion to see the effect produced, have been exceedingly restive under the ceaseless preaching of disunion.—They have made haste to disown it, to rid their skirts of all responsibility for it, and have gone to the extent of reading out of the Democratic party the leading gentlemen on the other side of this House.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

A striking instance in point recently occurred in Pennsylvania. While the struggle for Speaker was at its height, the General Assembly of that State passed two resolutions on the subject. The latter is in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, That Pennsylvania remains, as ever, faithful and true to the Constitution and the Union, and determined that they shall be maintained; that the treasonable threats of disunion uttered by the adherents of the present National Administration on the floor of Congress will not deter her people from the expression of their political views and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn; while any attempt to carry such threats into execution will be met by her determined resistance."

A day or two after the passage of these resolutions, the Democratic members of the Senate placed upon the journal of that body a protest, embodying the reasons why they had voted against the resolutions of the majority, concerning which they say, among other things, that—

"They [the majority resolutions] are untrue in the intimation that the adherents of the present National Administration on the floor of Congress' have uttered treasonable threats of disunion; for it is notorious that any such threats, by whomsoever uttered, were not made as adherents of an Administration distinguished for its steadfast devotion to the Union, and its unflinching support of the Constitution. I will not waste time in discussing the question; but wish to say that, in my opinion, this administration has been controlled by Southern nullifiers; has strengthened that interest which now, likewise, aims to despotise over the people, has introduced and intensified discord; has violated the foundation principles of free government, and has given countenance and approval to arbitrary, despotic, and anti constitutional doctrines, whose prevalence has, in turn, weakened the Confederacy, by disturbing the just relations of the States to each other—for proof of which I confidently appeal to current history. Observe, also, the quibble in the denial of the protest. It is said that treasonable threats, &c., by whomsoever uttered, "were not made as adherents of an Administration," &c. That is, they were not made by persons in the capacity of adherents! If this be the meaning of the Senators, their subterfuge is contemptible, and justly lays their motives open to suspicion. If this be not the meaning, and if the obscure phraseology be a mere error of expression, and if their allegation be that the Administration Congressmen have not been uttering disunion threats, I appeal to the record for the language used, and for the political *status* of the members using it. I think it can easily be proved that the Administration party in Congress is tainted in all its parts, and certainly in its head and heart, (the southern portion,) with both secession and disunion heresies.

DEMOCRATIC DISUNIONISTS AND THEIR THREATS.

Why, if there be meaning in language and sincerity in men, the master spirits of the Democratic party in Congress are covered with the scrofulous taint of disunion. There yet ring in our ears the echoes of the most unexampled declamation, every note of which grates harshly upon our ears.

The gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Keitt,] in a recent speech, said:

"Should the Republican party succeed in the next Presidential election, my advice to the South is to snap the cords of the Union at once and forever."

And the honorable member was one of the most active in efforts to effect the election of a Democratic Speaker, and supported every candidate named on that side, except that Northern Democrat in whose hands the flag went down in defeat.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Lamar] said that when the spirit of the Constitution (of course, as he understood it) was no longer observed on this floor, he would be against the Government, would raise the banner of secession, and would fight under it as the blood flows and ebbs in his veins.

His colleague, former Governor of his State, [Mr. McRae,] declared that, in case of the election of a Republican President, his counsel to the people of Mississippi "would be to take independence out of the Union in preference to the loss of constitutional rights, and consequent degradation and dishonor, in it." He said, further, "that this is his position, and the position the Democratic party of Mississippi will maintain." They propose to consider the mere election of a Republican President cause for disunion, without waiting for the loss of constitutional rights, &c., which they affect to believe might flow from it. The gentleman from Mississippi is a member of the Democratic party, and has for years been one of its distinguished leaders. This session, he was one of the famous committee constituted to made the proposed Administration combination, and organize this House. He voted for all the Democratic candidates for Speaker. Another gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Singleton] gave notice that—

"When you elect a Black Republican, Hale Seward or Chase—President of the United States; whenever you undertake to place such a man to preside over the destinies of the South, you may expect to see us undivided and indivisible friends, and to see all parties of the South arrayed to *resist his inauguration.* * * * We can never quietly stand by and permit the control of the army and navy to go into the hands of a Black Republican President."

He further expressed the opinion that, unless certain conditions were complied with, and, among others, the Territories of the Union thrown open to slavery, and slavery protected in them by Congress, the historian now lives who would write the sad epitaph of *Ilium fuit* upon the monument of the nation.

The author of this language also voted for all the Democratic candidates for Speaker.

Another member from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis] said:

"Gentlemen of the Republican party, I warn you. Present your sectional candidate for 1860; elect him *as the representative of your system of labor;* take possession of the Government, as the instrument of your power in this conflict of 'irrepressible conflict,' and we of the South will tear this Constitution in pieces, and look to our guns for justice and right against aggression and wrong."

Thus it is announced, that the election of a President representing the free white labor system of the country will be accepted as, of itself, justifiable cause of dissolution of the Union! Men may be elected and inaugurated as President who represent the negro-slave-labor system, and will wield all the power of the Government for its expansion. But the Union must be dissolved, and the inauguration of an elected President be prevented, who represents, sympathizes with, or would build up, the interests of the free white laboring men of the United States! Such is the deliberate announcement made on this floor, by a gentleman most prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. I commend it to Northern working-men.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Moore] would not wait for any overt act, but would consider the election as President of any Republican candidate, entertaining sentiments like those of Seward or Chase, as a declaration of war against the rights of his people, and he

believed that his gallant State will not hesitate, in such a contingency, let the consequeeces be what they may, to fall back on their reserved rights, and declare to the world, "As for this Union, we have no longer any lot or part in it." He rebuked the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Nelson] for "his laudation of this glorious Union."

His colleague [Mr. Curry] said:

"I am not ashamed or afraid publicly to avow that the election of William H. Seward or Salmon P. Chase, or any such representative of the Republican party, upon a sectional platform, ought to be resisted to the disruption of every tie that binds this Confederacy together."

Which sentiment, the Congressional Globe informs us, was applauded "on the Democratic side of the House."

His colleague [Mr. Pugh] said, if the Republicans get possession of the Government—

"Then the question is fully presented, whether the Southern States will remain in the Union, as subject and degraded colonies, or will they withdraw and establish a Southern Confederacy of coequal homogeneous sovereigns? In my judgment, the latter is the only course compatible with the honor, equality and safety of the South; and the sooner it is known and acted upon the better for all parties to the compact."

His colleague [Mr. Clopton] defended "the policy of secession in the event of the success and triumph of the Black Republican party, *as a preventive* remedy against injustice and oppression."

All of these gentlemen acted with the Democratic party in the contest for Speaker, though they refused to vote, on the last ballot, for the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. McClernand.]

The member from Georgia [Mr. Crawford] said he spoke the sentiment of every Democrat on the floor from that State, when he declared "they will never submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President;" which, the Congressional Globe informs us, was applauded from the Democratic benches. He repeated the remark, and he was again applauded in the same quarter. Further, he said for himself, that he had lost all hope of equality in the Union, and he was for independence now. He also said that slavery "demands expansion, and will have it." His colleague [Mr. Gartrell] expressed substantially the same sentiment. These gentlemen voted for all the Democratic candidates for Speaker.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Bonham] said that upon the election of Seward, or any such man, he "was in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union."

His colleague [Mr. Miles] said he was a sectional man; that he owed his chief and primary allegiance to South Carolina; and that he felt no sympathy with that general, indiscriminate laudation of this nation, which seems to swallow up in that one idea every notion of State rights and State sovereignty.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Moore] said that to his "gallant State he owed his first and highest allegiance."

His colleague [Mr. Curry] protested that to "Alabama he owed his first and *undivided* allegiance."

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. De Jarnette] said, that Seward might be elected President of the North, but of the South never; and that Virginia, in view of her illustrious dead, and in view of her *sic semper tyrannis*, will resist his authority.

His colleague [Mr. Leake] denies that Virginia will consent to fight *within* this Union for her rights—as lately proposed by Governor Wise, and approved by some of the delegation in Congress. He said the idea was ridiculous in the extreme; and he claimed that Virginia has the right, *when she pleases*, to withdraw from the Confederacy; which sentiment, the Globe's report of proceeding states, was applauded upon the Democratic benches. Both these Virginia members voted for all the Democratic candidates for Speaker.

NO DISUNIONISM OUTSIDE OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

I might multiply extracts, selecting from other speeches in the House, and from those of most prominent Democrats in the Senate.—Surely, these will satisfy the most incredulous that a very large proportion of the Democratic leaders of the South are secessionists and disunionists; that these opinions place them beyond the pale of sympathy or confidence from the Union-loving masses; and that they are, of necessity, most unsafe and unfit men to be intrusted with our great national interests. Yet it is most true, that the Democratic organization is in the hands of these gentlemen, and such as they; that the States they represent elect Democratic Presidents, and send the bulk of Democratic members of both branches of Congress; that they control the Congressional caucuses and National Conventions, and mould the policy of the party, and that a large portion of their power for evil grows out of their position as managers of the Democratic party. Outside of them, there is no disunion sentiment of the least consequence. The disunionist's home is in or near the Democratic party, and he selects that because his brethren are at its head, and because he has found it to be the most eligible workshop he can find, in which to prepare the weapons he intends to wield against the Union.

Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I speak not of the masses of that party, North or South. In both sections they are honest, sincere, and patriotic. They are lovers of the Union, and would shed their blood to maintain it, as their fathers did to confirm and preserve it. But they have been betrayed. Already the truth is breaking upon them, and they begin to realize, more or less clearly, that they are in truth the motive power of a machinery which is actually levelled at what is nearest and dearest to them. It is difficult to realize such perfidy; but when convinced of it, and of the policy of the masters of the Democratic organization, the people of both sections will rise in their might and majesty, and, plowing up all the prejudices of education, and all the influences of habit, turning deaf ears to party rallying cries, and offering all their personal preferences a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, they will pull down and stamp with reprobation those who have gained confidence only to abuse it, sought power only to sap the foundations of the Republic. There is a fearfulness in a people wielding the sword of avenging justice. Here it will be done peacefully, quietly, but effectually, *as it has hitherto been;* and the splendid devotion of a whole nation to themselves—as will on that day be made manifest—will send fear to the hearts of the traitorous, joy to the hearts of the patriotic.

The Administration party in this House have not only pursued a reckless, factious, disorganizing and revolutionary course; not only ranged themselves under the banner of avowed secessionists, and, at the least, given the approval of silence to the boldest declarations of treasonable purposes, thereby shocking at once the moral sense and the patriotic instincts of the people: but they have shown, in the actual votes cast for Speaker, that there is wanting to them the compactness of men devoted to great ideas, and united for their establishment; that there is no bond of principle between them. The demoralization of the Administration party in this House, as proved in this contest, is everywhere accepted as a type of its demoralization throughout the country; which, in return, is the reward of its abandonment of principle.

Let us see the variety of their candidates for Speaker, with a view to aid in fixing the present position of parties.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE ADMINISTRATIONISTS.

Their caucus candidate for Speaker was the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bocock] who has been identified with the legislation of the last twelve years, and who, in 1850, after the passage of the compromise measures, in company with thirty seven other members of the Democratic party, (Governor McDowell, of Virginia, not included) issued an address to the people of the South, from which the following is an extract:

"We, whose names are hereto annexed, address you in discharge of what we believe to be a solemn duty on the most important subject ever presented for your consideration. We allude to the *conflict* between the two great sections of the Union growing out of a difference of feeling and opinion in reference to the relations existing between the two races, the European and the African, which inhabit the Southern section, and the acts of aggression and encroachment to which it has led.—The conflict commenced not long after the acknowledgment of our independence, and has gradually increased until it has arrayed the great body of the North against the South on this most vital subject. In the progrsss of this conflict, aggression has followed aggression, and encroachment encroachment, until they have reached a point when a regard for peace and safety will not permit us to remain longer silent."—*See Benton's Thirty Years' View, p. 734, vol. 2.*

This manifesto was signed by the present Senators from Virginia, Senators Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Yulee, of Florida, Johnson of Arkansas, and others not now in public life.—Mr. Seward has been most severely criticised, and most vehemently denounced, for having said in his Rochester speech, in 1857, that there was in this country an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," by means of which the United States will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. The conflict he speaks of is one of ideas. That of which the Democratic manifesto speaks is, "the *conflict* between the two great sections of the Union," which is the interpretation placed by the Democrats on Mr. Seward's remark, and at which they have expressed utmost horror. Thus, the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict between the two great sections of the Union," held up as a fearful phantom by the Democracy, has a Democratic paternity, is at least ten years old, and, so long since, received the endorsement of the Democratic caucus candidate for Speaker, who, in turn, has been supported and endorsed by every member of the Democratic party on this floor.

Failing with the gentleman from Virginia, they rallied upon his colleague [Mr. Millson] with the same result.

Twenty of them then voted for the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Boteler,] who is widely known as a South American; was a member of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore in 1856, and is in favor of a Congressional slave code for the Territories.

Forty of them then voted for the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Maynard,] who, though presented as an old-line Whig, and as never a member of the Know Nothing order, had political association in the last Congress, and has in this, with the South Americans.

They gave eighty nine votes to the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. Hamilton,] who is understood to be in favor of a Congressional slave code for the Territories.

They gave eighty-three votes to the gentleman from California, (Mr. Scott,) who had previously denied, on the floor of the House, the power of Territorial Legislatures to prevent the existence of slavery in a Territory, and who thereby, placed himself on the south side of the Cincinnati platform.

They gave, once thirty-three and again thirty-seven votes; and later in the session, ninety-one, and again eighty-five votes, to the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. McClernand,) who claims for the Territorial Legislatures the power denied by the gentleman from California, (Mr. Scott,) but who considers the existence of the power a judicial question, to be affirmed or denied by the proper tribunals, to whose decision he is willing to defer. It is but just to state, that nine Southern members who voted for one or more of the other Democratic candidates, declined to vote for the gentleman from Illinois.

The Democratic or Administration party also gave all their votes, save two, to the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Smith,) who, calling himself a Whig, twice received the support of the Americans of his district, to an extent sympatizes with and approves of their principles and policy, and is now here by virtue of that support; *who acts with the South American party in this House;* who supported the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Boteler) when he was the South American candidate for Speaker, and subsequently the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Gilmer) when he occupied that position; who was placed before this House by the South American member from Kentucky (Mr. Mallory) as the candidate of that party, nominated in a full caucus, at which the Northern member of the party (Mr. Briggs) says he was present; and who received the votes of that entire delegation on this floor. No one who witnessed can ever forget that scene, as one by one, first rapidly, then more and more slowly, the Democratic members fell out of their own line into another, until all but two, conveniently forgetting the bristling declarations of the Cincinnati platform on the subject of Americanism, and the unrepealed resolutions of the Democratic members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, placed their votes side by side with those of the South Americans of the House, whose position and doctrines they have recently assailed with intensest bitterness.

The county from which I come yet rings with Democratic protestations of undying hostility to Americanism in all its forms. On every hill top, in every school house, from every stump, there has gone up this one all-absorbing rallying cry. I have never doubted its insincerity. It was a transparent man-trap. It was too persistently made to be honestly meant. All over the land there was, for a time, the same expression of opinion; and the various State and county platforms pledged a ceaseless warfare with Americanism. On the 27th of January, 1860, in the House of Representatives of the nation, there was furnished indubitable evidence that another issue absorbs Democratic devotion; that a new question has dwarfed the American, into insignificance; and that Democratic profession of hostility to Americanism is as meaningless as Democratic profession of protection in 1844, and fidelity to free labor in 1856.

Now, let me recapitulate the variety of candidates whom the Democrats in Congress have more or less generally supported, and the variety of doctrines they have endorsed.

They voted for the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bocock,] who voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, sustained the Lecompton Constitution, and in 1850 proclaimed, in its broadest and most offensive form, an irrepressible "conflict between the two great sections of the country."

They voted for the gentlemen from Virginia, [Mr. Millson,] who voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

They voted for the other gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Boteler,] who, a South American, repudiates, like the two preceding, popular sovereignty, and is in favor of a Congressional slave code for the Territories.

They voted for the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Maynard,] who, a Whig with American associations, supported the Lecompton Constitution, and scouts at popular sovereignty.

They voted for the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. Hamilton,] who is now a Democrat, and in favor of a slave code, and who, in withdrawing his name, gravely expressed the opinion that the Union was then in process of dissolution—a great dissolving view in the act of disappearing from mortal vision!

They voted for the gentleman from California, [Mr. Scott,] who, a Free-State Democrat, discards popular sovereiguty, upon which the Democratic party made their successful campaign in 1856.

They supported the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. McClernand,] who, a Free-State Democrat, defends popular sovereignty, and objects to a slave code.

And they supported the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Smith,] who, a Whig with American associations, affinities, and sympathies, and the nominee of a South American caucus, reprobates popular sovereignty.

Who can say, after such an exhibition, what Democratic doctrine is *in practice*? It cannot be hostility to popular sovereignty; for Democratic Congressmen have endorsed, as fit to be Speaker, a popular-sovereignty man. It cannot be advocacy of popular sovereignty; for Democratic Congressmen have endorsed, as fit to be Speaker, several anti-popular-sovereignty men. It cannot be reprobation of the "irrepressible conflict," for an endorser of it, of ten years' standing, is their chosen candidate. Nor can it be hostility to Americanism; for Americans and Whigs sympathizing with them, received the support of Democratic Congressmen for the high position of Speaker—the third position in the Government. What a commentary is this last fact upon the high sounding, comprehensive, and sweeping declarations of the Cincinnati platform, about "religious freedom" and "accidental birthplace!" Alas, that there should be added to the first using and then betraying proscriptionists in 1844, and the free white labor interest in 1856, this last and cruelest proof of political insincerity—the betrayal of the foreigners by birth and the Catholics in religion, who, for safety from apprehended evil, sought security in Democratic ranks and in return gave victory to Democratic hosts. How sad the spectacle, yet how instructive!

Thus much for others—a few words for myself. I have uniformly acted so as to promote an organization of the House. I supported first for Speaker a prominent and experienced member from Pennsylvania. When he declined, I cast my vote for the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] who had received the largest number of votes on this side of the House, and who was commended to me by valuable public services, by the possession of peculiar qualifications, and by great purity of character. He was efficient in exposing the Kansas policy of President Pierce, with its complicated web of fraud and outrage, and the corruption and extravagance of certain departments of the present Administration; for all which the minions of power owed him revenge, but the people owed him thanks. Upon his withdrawal, I voted for the gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr. Pennington,] now the Speaker of the House. In each case I sustained gentlemen faithful to the right of self-government, (assailed in the last Congress,) to the interests of free white labor, and to that protective policy which, while vitally important to Pennsylvania, would, if adopted, promote the prosperity of all the States. I sustained them as patriotic, Union-loving, Constitution-respecting men, who would do nothing in violation of the letter or spirit of the great charter which constitutes us one people, and who would yield only with life their devotion to the Union. I did not understand the prominent candidates on the other side as occupying this position, and I could not, would not, give them my support.

The cardinal doctrine of my political faith is

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION OF THE STATES.

I will not support any man who thinks or speaks lightly of it, or does not consider it the greatest good, its preservation a prime duty, and its destruction the greatest of calamities. Sir, I am not ready to imperil all which this Government now secures to us, and the thirty millions of our population. I expect never to be ready for it. And because I am not, and would not be, I did not vote for either of the gentlemen upon whom the disunion sentiment of this House was concentrated, and whose election would have been acceptable and strengthening to that interest. Sir, such a course requires no explanation or apology. Every man with a patriotic sentiment in his heart instinctively greets, approves, and indorses it.

The three million Pennsylvanians whom this delegation represent are a unit upon this subject. No man can have political life among them who is not in harmony with this sentiment. A secessionist has never been born upon her soil, which is the natal-spot of our Constitution. A disunionist has never been reared within the settlement of Penn, whose eastern boundary is made memorable by a thrilling exploit of Washington; whose southern line is a memorial of early fraternity whose valleys sparkle with glories of the war of independence; and whose broad bosom is the home of a people treasuring the just precepts of their immortal founder, and as abounding in all the elements of greatness as any the sun smiles upon and makes glad. Sir, I seek not to pronounce their eulogy. They need none. Their history is their highest praise. Let doubters but look around. On every hand is the proof of her power, pealed forth in the music of the ringing anvil, the restless shuttle, the humming spindle, the roaring stack, the shrill whistle, the measured tread of mighty machinery, and the flow of cheerful industry through the thousand channels opened by the ingenuity of man. Her progress in both moral and physical development has all the marks of healthful growth, and her proportions, already colossal, do not fill the measure of her vast capacity. In her hands are impliments of multiform industry; in her heart a love of justice; in her step the elasticity of freedom; in her mien the dignity of true greatness. She is a noble embodiment of the great thought underlying our whole system—the excellence, accretiveness, and humanizing influence of intelligent, well-applied free labor.

The peacefulness, protection, and security which have afforded the opportunity of reaching so great results, have been the gifts of the Constitution, with whose history her own is closely intertwined, and the Union which is the result of its beneficient provisions. Pennsylvania can never forget her honorable past, or be insensible to the inestimable blessings of the present. Until faithless to both, she will never do or sanction any act in conflict with the Constitution, but will rigidly give to others what she will as rigidly demand for herself—all the rights which each can justly claim. She will never do or sanction any act tending to or effecting a disruption of this Union, and will frown upon, disown, and if necessary put down and trample under foot every man, every faction, every party whose animating thought is not the integrity of the Constitution, the purity of the Government, and the perpetuity of the Union. With her, I am devoted to this grand and inspiring sentiment, ready to follow whithersoever it may lead.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 6, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Mengel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd, and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

PEOPLE'S CLUB.

The People's Club of Bedford Borough will meet in the County Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Addresses will be delivered by Wm. R. King and R. D. Barclay, Esqs.

PETER H. SHIRES, Prest.

D. F. MANN, Sec'ty.

WHO CARRIED THE COUNTY?

SPRING ELECTIONS.

We said a week or two ago, that the People's party had done well in this County, and carried it. This is the fact. The last *Gazette* trys to figure out the reverse, but it can't do it. In its table it *pretends* to take the Inspectors, but where that don't suit, it takes *last fall's vote*, in Locofoco Townships. But even in this, the truthful Gazette *falsifies* the record in every instance! The vote for Judge, at the Spring election, has always been considered the best test. In the first place, the Gazette claims 12 in the Borough, on Judge; it is 10, a gain of 2 for us. It claims in the Township, 80, on Judge; it is about 18, a gain for us of 62. In Harrison it claims 1, it gave about 2 for us—a gain of 3. In Hopewell, it gives us only 14—all the candidates there for Judge were on our side. A fair estimate would be about 65, a gain of 41 over the Gazette's count. In Londonderry, it claims 25, our Judge was elected by about 4—a gain of 29. In Napier it claims 3, our Judge was elected by about 4—a gain of 7. In Snake Springs, it claims 23, our Judge was elected by about 2, a gain of 25. The Gazette claims the County by 178 majority. We show that in the Districts named above, it falsifies the returns by about 169 votes—leaving it just about 9 to go on! Now see how easy this 9 is overturned, and the majority placed on our side. We will only refer to four districts.—The Gazette says that in E. Providence, C. Valley, Schellsburg Borough and Southampton, "there was no issue between political parties." The correct test then would be to take last fall's vote on the State ticket, which gives a gain of 51 over the Gazette's count.—This gives us the County by a majority of 42 votes! That paper is equally unfair in other Townships, and we have no doubt our majority in the County is fully 100! Boys, to work, we can carry old Bedford County next fall, and no mistake.

THE GAZETTE'S FALSEHOODS!

We have received a letter from Thos. Oldham, Esq., of Union Township, requesting us to deny the statements in the Bedford Gazette, that he was in Bedford in Court week, selling Helper's Book, and that a member of the Bedford bar, purchased one of him. He has not been in Bedford since the 16th Dec. last, and is able to establish the fact that he was in his school room, everyday, last Court week. He says that he never saw Helper's Book. 'Squire Oldham wrote a letter to Meyers, stating these facts, and wishing him to correct the error.—The Gazette replied by reiterating the falsehood.

Squire Oldham is a man of honor, and his veracity is unquestionable. He can prove all he says by witnesses in his neighborhood.—Now, what is to be thought of an editor who persists in a falsehood, when he knows it to be such, as he must know, after he has been requested to make the *amende honorable*?

Can the people believe any of the assertions of such a falsifier?

In the last Gazette is an abusive and malignant article, charging a gentleman with being the author of an article in our paper of the week before, who never saw it until after it appeared in our paper. But a renegade Whig, Know-Nothing, Republican, anything for the NEEDFUL, like the fellow whose name is at the head of that paper as publisher, is always the most malignant, making true the old saw, that "one renegade Christian is worse than ten Turks."

We proved in that article that Mr. Hall's bill had nothing to do with the Tariff, but that it was only intended to justly tax a class of men who now are not taxed. It refers to those who own valuable mining rights, whilst others own the surface, very often they being poor, and having all the taxes to pay. The bill intends that the owner of the mineral right shall pay his share of the tax on the land, as well as the person who owns the surface. This is all right, and no one but an ass, like the fellow of the Gazette, would dispute it.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election in Connecticut on last Monday has resulted in the success of the Republican Governor, and an increased majority in the Legislature. Hurra! New Hampshire and Connecticut have spoken! The campaign opens brightly!

The President has sent into the House, an extraordinary message, denying the right of Covode's committee to inquire into his conduct in relation to bribery at elections. We will publish it in our next.

REMOVAL.

John Alsip, Esq., has removed his store to the room one door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, opposite the Union Hotel, where he will continue to sell goods cheaper than ever.

MR. FRETET has removed his Watchmaking establishment to the frame building in Juliana street, one door north of the Mengel House.—Mr. Fretet, is an excellent workman.

CLUB MEETING.—Owing to the exhibition of the panorama of Pilgrim's Progress, the People's Club adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening. Let there be a good turn-out.

Blackwood's Magazine, for April, has been received. Its contents are excellent. Subscribe for it. Leonard Scott, New York. Terms $3 per annum.

The administration is desirous of plunging us into war with Mexico. Our ships have captured Miramon's fleet before Vera Cruz.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last. Bedford County still remains whole.

EDWARD BATES.—As Judge Bates, of Missouri, is prominently before the people, for the Presidency, the following brief sketch of his career, will not be without interest:

"Judge Bates is in the sixty-seventh year of his age, a native of Virginia, and of Quaker descent. During the last war with England, he served some months in the army. Went to St. Louis in 1814, and was admitted to the Bar in 1816. In 1820 he was appointed attorney General of Missouri, and in 1824 District Attorney of the United States. 1826 he was elected to Congress, and in 1830 and '34 to the State Legislature. In 1843 he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Land Court, and served three years and then resigned. In 1847 his address as President of the Chicago Harbor and River convention was exceedingly able—He was also President of the Whig convention that nominated Gen. Scott in 1852. He has been the leading lawyer at the St. Louis Bar, exceedingly exemplary in private life, and father of seventeen children, eight of whom still survive."

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississppi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

DR. SETH S. HANCE, BALTIMORE, MD.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills.—My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take a great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.

W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5: twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md

March 30, 1860.

ANOTHER RESIDENTER OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD EFFECTS OF

DR. M'LANES CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

☞This is to certify that I have had the LIVER COMPLAINT for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick-headache, or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug store. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE

March 30, 1860. FLEMING BROS.

The Great Drawback to persons emigrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief.—In view of the great demand for a remedy. Dr. Hostetter has presented his celebrated "Bitters," whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The 'Bitters,' prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes, from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves, respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

March 9, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27-1y.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., THOMAS R. GETTYS, Sr., aged 72 years, 5 months and 16 days.

For more than a year he had been sinking under a malady, which too surely wastes to the grave. But life terminated suddenly, just as the springtide of nature was breathing hopes of revived existence, through warmer suns and balmier air. The vigorous tone of the silver cord which bound him to life, beguiled us to the decay of the frail mechanism it enwrapped. His elastic spirit and active intellect looked out unextinguishable amid the ruins of the tenement. No word of murmur, not even a sigh or groan of weariness escaped him. God had given him peace and patience. He rested with a calm and intelligent, though humble faith, upon God's promise of forgiveness through the blood of a Redeemer.—In that blood he had washed by faith, and felt that God was reconciled. He often spoke of the freeness of God's forgiveness. He believed in that word of God, "I, even I, am he that blotteth out as a thick cloud thy transgression, and will not remember thy sin." A few days before his death he remarked quietly to a friend, "How wonderful is the grace of God to sinners." For seveeal years he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Bedford. It was during the great revival of religion, in 1853, that he formally united with God's people, but his mind had been gradually preparing for that step many months before. If a late, he was a sincere and consistent disciple. He seemed rapidly sanctified through affliction. The simple faith of childhood was blended with the cheerful fortitude of no common Christian manhood.—A brave, enduring heart, that never faints in trial, is rarer on the lonely sick bed, than in the battle field. It was pleasant to visit him. No querulous gloom brooded around his pillow. His intelligent, bright expression, and cheerful tone of voice suggested, ever, that we too might hope not to faint in the day of adversity. He is gone. The silvered head is bowed in the earth. The conflict of life is over, and the peace of eternity is begun. If his last days *on earth* were his best, what must those of heaven be? J. L.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

YOU will please announce Dr. WM. BURCH, of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. Yours, &c. MANY.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, living in Harrison Township, on the estate of Melcher Fisher, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,

April 6, 1860. Adm'r.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer in Bedford, the *ninth installment* on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 23d day of April inst. By order of the Board.

April 6, 1860. J. P. REED, Treasurer.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 1st day of May, next at the Court House, in Bedford.

The account of Henry J. Bruner, Esq., administrator of the estate of Campbell Hendrickson, Esq., late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.

The account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Guardian of Obadiah, Delilah, David, Alfred, Hannah, Mary S. and Harriet Over, minor children of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Sam'l L. Russell Esq., Administrator *de bonis non* of Margaret Davidson, late of Bedford Township dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Hoover and William Horn, Executors of the last will &c., of Philip H. Hoover, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of John Mower Esq., Guardian of Annie E. Miller, one of the Daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip R. Ritchey Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Mixell, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Executor of the last will of Catharine Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Blackburn and Alexander McGregor Esq., Executors of the last will &c. of Benjamin Bowen, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Rachel Kegg, Administrator of the estate of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of David Hitchew, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Hitchew, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Burket, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Henry G. Geyer, Administrator of the estate of Conrod Geyer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Wm. Ott and Samuel Harcleroade, Executors of the last will &c., of John Harcleroade, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin H. Walker, Administrator of the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mower, one of the administrator's *de bonis non* of the estate of Charles McDowell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Guardian of Emma V. Garver, late Emma V. Miller, one of the daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford April 6, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas, and Levara Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All Deff's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 450 acres, more or less, about seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Rollins, Robert Hudson and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Mock.

ALSO, one tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Elder, John Hardman, Henry Weits and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Dan'l Trostle, tere tenant.

ALSO, all Deff's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing fifty acres, more or less, about eight acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Philip Kriesly, David Brallier and others, situate in Hopewell township, Bedford Co., and taken in execution as the property of William Stiffler.

ALSO, one tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, about seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and double log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Anthony Stiffler, David Border and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dollard.

ALSO, all deft's interest in and to a certain piece, or parcel of land, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford County, on the waters of Bobb's Creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, granted to Col. Henry Boquet, and conveyed by William and George Haldemand to George Mock, with all the rights and appertenances thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of George Mock.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheiff's Office, Bedford, April 6, 1860.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 30th day of April, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford April 6, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier tp., on the estate of Rebecca McCreary, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES ALLISON,

April 6, 1860. Executor.

NOTICE.—All persons, without exception, are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon any of the premises of the subscriber either by hunting, fishing or in any other way. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders without respect to persons. EZEKIEL COOK.

April 6, 1860.—*

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts, per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct. 23, 1859.

Treasurer's Sale OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER, Treasurer.

No. Acres.	Warantees or Owners.	Dolls. Cts.
	Broadtop Township.	
150	James Entriken	10 28
8	do	98
75	William Gray	1 23
380	Francis Mowing,	93 18
484 & 136 p	Samuel Kerr	20 57
422 & 30 p	Barnet Mowing	27 26
466	John Stone	24 25
465½	Isaac Kerr	24 15
440	John Razon	6 15
399	John Belt	12 12
63	Jacob Meyers	3 72
75	John Deveraux (Dunlap tract)	10 10
403	John Boleman	19 45
30	Lewis T. Watson	1 54
427	Mary Montgomery	4 22
421	John Montgomery	4 73
339	Stevens & Co in right of Shreeves	23 39
	E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6 75
287	James Figard	61
25	William Figard	4 38
60	John King's Heirs	55
25	James Patton & H. Easton	53
393 & 197 p	Colerain Township.	
414	Michael Root	1 24
410	Agnes Root	1 20
400	Jacob Whetstone	1 20
310½	Jacob Wiland	50
111	Andrew Kinock	64
600	Samuel Williams	2 24
45	William Smith	1 46
427	Arthur Brown	64
	Cumberland Valley Township.	
106 117 p	Wm. M. Hall	16
400	Dr. James Smith	2 94
	Harrison Township.	
163	Nicholas Knight	24
900	William Lyon	3 10
75	Andrew P. Miller	1 72
	Hopewell Township.	
200	John Corby	1 20
413	John Kerr	4 76
150	James Howard	88
404	Richard Moan	68
420	John Cheney	72
404	Joseph Moan	68
409½	Samuel Moan	68
424 35 p	Alexander Moan	58
206½	John McIney	48
196 50 p	Zachariah Robison	24
192	Timothy Moan	27
100 54 p	Israel Moan	28
222	Elizabeth Piper	69
212 20 p	John Boyd	34
211 65 p	William Davis	32
216 60½ p	Isabella Davis	58
220½	William Piper	62
238	John Harden	66
221	Ignatius Hardin	62
434 125 p	James Wilson	72
181 40 p	David Piper	32
99	Richard Clark	28
425	George F. Albert	1 20
213	Joseph Lancaster	60
402	Thomas Taylor	1 20
402 57 p	Stephen Moan	68
440½	Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands	1 24
239	Jas. McIlney, Forge property	22 00
9	Puterbaugh's heirs	14
400	Isaac Cavan	72
	Londonderry Township.	
453	Joseph Gardner	1 36
150	John Saddler	1 80
	Liberty Township.	
200	Mary Gordon	7 95
200	James Gordon	4 36
400	Thomas Jones	11 95
150½	Stephen Kerr	3 40
165	Edward Langly	7 20
200	Jacob Miller	5 00
200	Elizabeth Miller	6 00
200	Mary Piper	5 98
200	Amelia Piper	7 98
60	Abel Pot	1 20
400	Edward Stone	7 48
400	John Tomm	10 73
374 84 p	Hannah Alberti	5 40
448	Marian Alberti	5 00
403	Alexander Montgomery	5 15
403	William Montgomery	88
100	George B. Kay	3 16
3 Lots	William P. Schell	2 75
200	John Razor	2 56
200	Francis Means	2 56
150	Stephen Kerr	1 90
90	Manor Tract	1 58
200	Milligan & Benedict	2 58
40	Peter Bowser	54
5	George Thompson	12
	Monroe Township.	
25	Joseph McDaniel	56
	Napier Township.	
200	Abner Rodgers	60
	Providence East.	
1219	Samuel Tate's Heir's	44
900	do do do	44
800	do do do	44
224½	do do do	28
113½	G. W. Barton	32
105 & 95p	Mahlon Barton	32
136 & 109p	David Smith	32
95 & 55p	Joshua Hixon	30
401 & 40p	James Cavan	1 20
400	Isaac Cavan	1 20
210	George Deweese	90
17	J. Sparks' Heirs or F. Gibs	16
61	L. A. Carpenter	22
	Providence West.	
100	Daniel Ritchey	18
40	David Roller	14
15	Joseph McDaniel	36
106	Peter Morgert	68
	St. Clair Township.	
4 Lots	Jacob Ink's Heirs	48
204	David McRobert	1 20
477	James Ross	1 20
411	William Snively	1 20
	Southampton.	
200	James Riggs	60
435	Henry Whetstone	1 32
433½	William Buck	1 20
	Union Township.	
50	Christopher Snyder	43
100	Widow Croyle	2 50
439½	James Seawright	12 66
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1 39
50	Cowples Brush	86
439	John Martin	10 32
60	—— Bowser	1 17
90	—— Boyer	1 68
200	—— Langam	1 68
150	William Langam	2 80
150	Bowser Brush	1 78
	Woodberry South.	
19	William Fluke	16
19	Fluke's Heirs	32
222	Elizabeth Piper	67
216 & 60p	Isabella Davis	24
64 & 100p	John S. Herrick	28
	Woodberry Middle.	
160	Adjoining Heffley's Heirs	5 50
117	Daniel Montgomery	10 20
180	Daniel Montgomery	4 48
170	Margaret Crow	1 70
22	Kensinger's Heirs	1 00
20	Frank Nicodemus	75
16	George Nicodemus	70
173	—— McIlnay	7 97
62	John McFadden	6 15
50	John Nicodemus	1 87
52	John Smith, Jr.	1 77
46	Benner's Heirs	1 87
40	—— Stonerook	2 50
403	William Montgomery	5 00
150	Robert Montgomery	1 03
13	Jacob Furrey	64
20	Renhart Replogle	1 03
13	John Teeter	64
12	Samuel Teeter	60
50	Robert Montgomery	1 20

April 6, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for April term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

George Elder, Foreman; Wm. Adams, Esq., Thos. Blackburn, Geo. Bortz, Dan'l Boyer, Dan'l Bear, David A. T. Black, Sam'l Beckley, Isaac Clark, Geo. Diehl, Isaac Grove, Dan'l Horn, Simon Hamaker, David Ickes, John L. Lessig, Wm. Morgart, Adam F. Miller, Andrew Middleton, Sam'l Oster, Joseph Rininger, Jackson Ripley, Sam'l Statler, Geo. F. Steel, G. D. Trout.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

Thomas Allison, John Alsip, Jacob Aucker, D. T. Ake, Frederick H. Beegle, Soloman Beegle, George Bortz, James Buras, Jr. Josiah Baughman, Jacob Bossler, Christian Carn, Charles Colfelt, Michael Carpenter, Philip Clark, Thomas Dunahoe, Isaac Earnest, Henry Felton, Jacob Fisher, Henry Fluck, Dan'l Fletcher, Archibald Finley, Jacob D. Fetter, John Gephart Jr. William A. Grove, Henry Gates, David Hitchew, John B. Hardman, Richard Langdon, Sam'l W. Miller, Philip Morgart, Adam Otto, Amos Robinett, John Statler, Abraham Steel, John E. Satterfield, Wilson Weeks, Sam'l Wenk.

April 6, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, have filed their petitions for Tavern License in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the 30th day of April, next.

John Hafer,	Bedford Borough,	Tavern.
Jonathan Horton,	" "	"
Isaac Mengel,	" "	"
A. G. Allen,	" Township	"
Jacob Snider,	Cumb. Val. "	"
V. V. Wertz,	Harrison "	"
Martin Fichtner,	" "	"
Frederick Hildebrand,	Juniata "	"
Joseph Foller,	" "	"
James Burus,	Londonderry "	"
Jonathan Fichtner,	" "	"
Catharine Tricker,	Liberty "	"
J. A. Rohm,	" "	"
Andrew Adams,	Monroe "	"
George Wemmer,	" "	"
George Stuckey,	Napier "	"
D. A. T. Black,	East Prov. "	"
George Megraw,	" " "	"
John A. Gump,	West " "	"
George Colvin,	Schellsburg Borough	"
John M. Robison,	" "	"
Peter Amick,	St. Clair Township	"
Bernard O'Neal,	Southampton "	"
Thomas C. Reighart,	Union "	"
Wm. M. Pearson,	M. Woodbry "	"
Henry Fluck,	" " "	"
James L. Prince,	S. " "	"
Sarah Filler & Son,	Bedford Borough,	"
John Todd,	Bedford tp.	"
William F. Smith,	Rainsburg Borough.	"
Andrew J. Pennell,	do do	"

March 30, 1860. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF A FARM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell a Public Sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 26th of April, next,

all that valuable farm, late the residence of Abraham Lingenfelter, dec'd, situated in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Blackburn's heirs, Fred. Miller, Mahlon Blackburn and others, containing 232 acres, and allowance, patented land, about 125 acres under cultivation, and 20 acres meadow; two log dwelling houses and log barn, with a good apple orchard thereon, and an abundance of good water. This property is in a pleasant locality, convenient to churches, schools and market.

TERMS:—$1000 in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, one half of the remainder in one year thereafter, and the other half in two years, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

If the purchaser so desires, a part of the purchase money may remain in the place, the interest of which to be paid annually to the widow. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DAVID LINGENFELTER, Adm'r.

March 30, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER & Son would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Hon. Joseph B. Noble, Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock of said day, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,

March 30, 1860. Auditor.

Take Notice,

THAT suits will be brought against all persons trespassing on the Presbyterian burial grounds, to the injury of the trees, shrubbery or monuments. Parents are requested to keep their children out of the grounds altogether, and are hereby notified that they will be held responsible for mischief done by them. Serious and repeated injury done to the trees and tombstones, renders this course necessary.

March 30, 1860.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we have purchased all the grain in the ground of Richard O. Knauf. We therefore give notice to all persons not to meddle themselves with the afore said grain.

URIAH ADAMS,
JACOB H. HILLEGASS.

Buena Vista, March 30, 1860.—*

THE ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

March 23, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Henry Wolford, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died intestate, unmarried, and without issue, leaving brothers and sisters, his heirs, to wit: Jacob Wolford, who has conveyed his share to Petitioner, George Wolford, residing in Bedford County, Michael Wolford, residing in Fayette Co., Pa., Joseph Wolford, residing in Somerset Co., Pa., Hannah, intermarried with Adam Shroyer, residing in Allegany Co., Md., Mary Wofford, residing in Bedford County, Susana, intermarried with Solomon Smith, residing in Bedford County, Catharine, intermarried with John Stokes, residing in Ceder County, Iowa, Barbara, who was intermarried with John Devore, in Ohio, since dead, leaving issue two children, to wit: Hannah and Henry, residing in Ohio, and Adam Wolford, who is dead, leaving issue three children, residing in Ohio, to wit: Josiah, Elizabeth and Simon Wolford, that said intestate died seized of the following tract of land, situate in Londonderry Township, known as the "north Bear Waller tract," containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining lands of John Wilhelm, A. W. Shroyer and others.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed; I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, next, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 9, 1860.

Public Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on Friday the 20th day of April 1860, the following real estate late the property of John Roudebush, dec'd, viz:

A tract of land containing about thirty one acres with about an acre and a half cleared and under fence, and a good spring of water upon it, situate in Union Township, in said County, adjoining the Mansion place of said decedent and land of Thomas Lingenfelter.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one third on the first day of October 1860 and the remaining third on the first day of April 1861, the purchaser to give judgment bonds for the two payments. Immediate possession of the property will be given.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Adm'r of Jno. Roudebush, dec'd.

March 23, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN
March 23, 1860. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to ascertain the balance in the hands of Charles Hoyman, Adm'r of Samuel Hoyman, dec'd, and distribute the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

March 23, 1860.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Wm. H. Weatling, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WENTLING,
March 23, 1860. Executor.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

Public Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL, NEXT.

the following described Real Estate, to wit: 270 Acres, 91 perches, more or less, of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the "Frederick Smith Farm." About 200 acres are cleared and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation, part thereof good meadow. There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property. The improvements consist in part, of a good two and a half Stoty Log House, and Tenant House, a new Barn, 110 feet in length, by 50 in width, constructed in the latest style, with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that fertile Valley, known as "Friend's Cove," with in 6 miles of Bedford and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Railroad." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools, and within 2½ miles of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

TERMS.—Will be made known on day of sale. Title indisputable. Attendance given by

HENRY F. SMITH,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Executors of Frederick Smith, dec'd.

N. B. Persons wishing to examine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon, or address by letter, Henry F. Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.; Geo. W. Householder, Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAINS STOPPED ANOTHER TIME!!

TO UNLOAD GOODS AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S!!!

JUST received another time and for sale cheaper than ever a splendid lot of Winter Goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up,
De Lanes, 10 cts. and up,
Casinetts, 37½ cts. and up,
Broad Cloths $1,50 and up,
Doe Skin Casimer, 75 cts. and up,
Shawl's of all kinds $1,00 and up,
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up,
Hoziery, including Gloves, Stocking's &c., of all kinds.

GROCERIES, including

Coffee, 12½ cts. and up,
Sugar, 8 cts. and up,
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up,
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart,
Best Mould Candles, 18 cts.
and a little of every thing
else in the Grocery line.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, including Undershirt's and Drawers, Gum over Shoes, Shandles and Buffaloe over shoes, Men's Double Sole Boot's for winter at $1,75 and up.

In the shoe Department are included for Ladies Gentlemen and Children, all sorts and sizes and prices as usual.

Sleigh and Buggy Whips, Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds from GRAVELY down.

Dec. 23, 1859.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE subscribers offer for sale 60,000 Barrels of POUDRETTE, made by the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in Lots to suit Purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of $100.000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For Corn and Vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world; it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles the crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2—2 bbls. $3.50—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage, to vessels or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING CROTHERS & CO.,
North River Agricultural Warehouse,
60 Courtland Street, New York, or
136 South Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

NOTICE Of taking Depositions to Perpetuate Testimony.

IN the matter of the petition of William H. Irwin, James B. Lane and others to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to perpetuate testimony and rule upon John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested, to show cause, &c.

February 13, 1860, the Court appoint Henry Woods, Esqr. Commissioner to take the testimony in Allegheny County, Pa., and O. H. Gaither, Esq. Commissioner to take the testimony in Bedford County, Pa.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, and all other persons interested, that the said Henry Woods will meet them, or such of them as may choose to attend, at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Penna., on Thursday, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and that the said O. H. Gaither will meet them or such of them as may choose to attend, at the house of James S. Beckwith, in the town of Hopewell, in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, Penna., on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1860, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking said testimony, *in perpetuam memoriam rei*, as prayed for in said petition, at which times and places all who think proper may attend.

HENRY WOODS, Commissioner in Allegheny County,
O. H. GAITHER, Commissioner in Bedford County.

March 23, 1860.—6.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Land, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, situate in said township, adjoining lands of John Zook on the North, Abraham Keagy on the south, David Stonerook and others on the East, and Christian Hoffman on the west, leaving a widow, Fanny, and issue six children, to wit: Michael, the petitioner, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with William Elder, Peter and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County except David, who resides in Blair County, Pa.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on said premises, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 23, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Geo. N. Davis, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE N. ELLIS, Adm'r.

March 30, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER, A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes.
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Disease,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach.

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Emerson, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Fletchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1851. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 8, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.
C. H. ICKOK.
Will act practically and carefully in all operations in [illegible] Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and [illegible] inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office in East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

LUMBER.
HAVING now on hand a large supply and fifty-thousand feet more to arrive, we shall be prepared to furnish builders with white and yellow pine boards, oak and pine scantling, also shingles, roofing and Plastering Laths, in any quantity upon the best terms. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 23, 1859.

NOTICE.—All persons having watches in my shop will please call and get them without delay, also, all knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber are notified to call and settle, on or before the first day of March, next.
Feb. 10, 1860. DANIEL BORDER.

OH YES! OH YES!!
A new arrival of Fresh Confectionary, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, a lot of nice eigh day and 30 hour Clocks, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1859.

CONCENTRATED BENZINE,
FOR removing all kinds of grease spots, &c. from silk, ribbons, cloth, &c., &c., cleans gloves in a few moments without effecting the color, and for cleaning all kinds of wool or silk goods is invaluable. For sale at
H. C. REAMER'S.
Dec. 16. 1859.

HATS AND CAPS,
TO suit the HEADS, tastes and POCKETS of all, at HEAP SIDE, by OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 21, 1859.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Margaret, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account.
March 9, 1860–c* MATTHIAS ICKES.

JUST received a second supply of those Neat, Durable Ladies Hooked Lace Boots, at only $1.25 and $1.50 a pair at
OSTER & CARY'S.
Dec. 9. 1859.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

FRESH Burning Fluid, just received and for sale by
FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S.
Feb. 10, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Nov. 4, 1859.

Iron City College
CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00
PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.
Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from
$500 to $1000.
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.
First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Onio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.
☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.
For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals,**
THE Spring session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 17th February, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.
It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.
The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.
A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.
The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.
Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.
TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.
TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.
Feb. 3, 1860.

HOPEWELL HOUSE.
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.
May 6, 1859.--1y.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

THE CONFESSION
OF John E. Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents, for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 9.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAGH.
Bedford Au gust5, 1859.

WE sell domestics so LOW that our patrons are carrying them away by the whole piece. A few more left at the CHEAP store of
OSTER & CARN.
Dec. 9, 1859.

WHEAT FLOUR and Buckwheat Flour—for sale at
FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S.
Feb. 10, 1860.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.
IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.
Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.
FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.
CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.
☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.
Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

OLIVER J. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.
O. C. CLARK, & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED, GROCRY,
AND
Produce Store,
(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)
CUMBERLAND, Md.
A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.
Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.
April 8, 1859.–1y.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

WAGONS.
WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 7, 1859.

New Jewelry.
THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.
del4 DANIEL BORDER.

HATS AND CAPS!
THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, CHEAP as like goods are to be had in the United States, at OSTER & CARN'S

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.
WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to
Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.
We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:
THE VERMIFUGE,
For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.
THE LIVER PILLS,
For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of
FEVER AND AGUE,
preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.
As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.
Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to
FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa
P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.
For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.–zz.

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French. Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

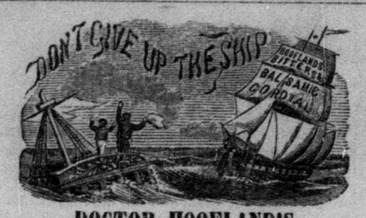
Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the peincipal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE
Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*
June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at
OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec 3, 1859.



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Juundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Visionl Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO iYOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.
For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.–zz.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the familics of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice. nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats,* and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

CHEAP NEW GOODS.
AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES" DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY. FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain. HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
Oct. 21, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.
DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, on the Estate of Adam Barnhart, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB BARNHART,
March 9, 1860–f Administrator.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house ronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857,

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest dolicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.
JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
MRS. S. E. POTTS, has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of
Ladies' Goods
ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of
Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinoes, plain merinoes, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flanels, opera flanels, bard sacks, small figured, all wool delaines, and everything new and cheap for ladies and childrens wear.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Broche long shawls, do. square shawls, black thibet square shawls, black thibet long shawls, &c., &c.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush lined, lisle thread, french beaver, cloth, kid finished, &c., &c. Also
FALL AND WINTER
dry goods, notions, etc. etc.
Call and see her stock and examine for your selves.
Nov. 4, 1859.

Special Notice.
FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.
J. REED & CO.
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.
Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.
SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.
Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment.
Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware
Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.
☞They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.*
Oct. 7, 1859.

Plastering Laths!!
THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.
Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.
WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

CASH
will be paid for any quantity of Rye and Cloverseed, upon delivery by
A. B. CRAMER & CO
Oct. 4. 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JUST received a large assortment of D. R. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies.
Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 8, 1859.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a housand Flowers." To be had at
DR. HARRYS.
March 6. 1857.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
Bedford August 5, 1859.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.
August 6. 1858

WHERE'S GEORGE MUNDAY?
HE would surely go hatless no longer if he saw those beautiful soft Ledger hats for only $1.50, at
Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Over Head and Ears in Debt!
NONSENSE, when you can buy a splendid HAT from 62½ cts., up, at
OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec. 9, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.
Sept. 16, 1859.